UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/852,959	05/10/2001	Vickie Lynn Brewer	TUC920010026US1	5329

7590 07/02/2004	EXAMINER
BRACEWELL & PATTERSON, L.L.P. SUITE 350 7600B N. CAPITAL OF TEXAS HWY. AUSTIN, TX 78731-1168	NGUYEN BA, PAUL H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Technology Center 2100

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/852,959	Applicant(s) BREWER ET AL.
	Examiner Paul Nguyen-Ba	Art Unit 2176

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>10 May 2001</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

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Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>10 May 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
       application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/10/2001</u>.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1.   This action is responsive to Change of Correspondence Address filed on July 29, 2002.

2.   Claims 1-6 have been considered. Claims 1, 5, and 6 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Paul McFedries,

Windows 98 Unleashed, *Chapter 33: Exploring the Web with Internet Explorer*, Sams

Publishing (May 1998) (hereinafter "Internet Explorer").

Independent Claims 1, 5, and 6

Internet Explorer teaches a method, system, and computer program product *for reducing*

the amount of processing work required to support web interfaces, comprising:

(a) *receiving a request to view a web page,*

(b) *ascertaining whether new data exists for the web page,*

(c) *updating the web page with any new data in response to step (a)* (see page 3;

see also Fig. 33.23 → Check for newer versions of stored pages: These options determine

what Internet Explorer does when you visit a site that's already in the cache. If you select

the Every visit to the page option, Internet Explorer updates each page as you visit it. To

update all pages in the cache, activate the Every time you start Internet Explorer option.

To bypass these checks, activate the Never option);

(d) *building the web page only in a human language requested by the user* (see page 4 -

4th paragraph $\rightarrow$ The Language Preferences dialog box enables you to add one or more language

requests to Internet Explorer);

(e) *saving the web page for use until data therein changes*; and

(f) *transmitting the web page to the requesting user* (see page 2, last paragraph; see also

Fig. 33.22 $\rightarrow$ Internet Explorer sets up a folder named Temporary Internet Files within your

main Windows 98 folder. This folder serves as a disk cache that Internet Explorer uses to store

data from pages you visited recently. This lets Internet Explorer redisplay a page quickly (even

one that's heavy on graphics) if you return to that page).

Claim 2

Internet Explorer further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein step (d)

comprises *building the web page in every human language requested by the user* (see

page 4 - 4th paragraph $\rightarrow$ The Language Preferences dialog box enables you to add one or

more languages to Internet Explorer. This enables Internet Explorer to handle foreign

language pages. You can also use this dialog box to set up relative priorities for the

designated languages).

Claim 3

Internet Explorer further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein step *(e) comprises*

storing the web page on a hard disk drive (see page 2, last paragraph; see also Fig. 33.22 →

Internet Explorer sets up a folder named Temporary Internet Files within your main Windows 98

folder. This folder serves as a disk cache that Internet Explorer uses to store data from pages you

visited recently. This lets Internet Explorer redisplay a page quickly (even one that's heavy on

graphics) if you return to that page).

Claim 4

Internet Explorer further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein *step (e) comprises*

locally caching the web page (page 2, last paragraph; see also Fig. 33.22 → Internet Explorer

sets up a folder named Temporary Internet Files within your main Windows 98 folder. This

folder serves as a disk cache that Internet Explorer uses to store data from pages you visited

recently. This lets Internet Explorer redisplay a page quickly (even one that's heavy on graphics)

if you return to that page).

Conclusion

5.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Paul Nguyen-Ba whose telephone number is (703) 305-8776.

The examiner can normally be reached from 10 am - 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (703) 305-9792. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

PNB

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

Complete if Known	
Application Number	Unknown
Filing Date	Herewith
First Named Inventor	Vickie Lynn Brewer, et al.
Group Art Unit	Unknown
Examiner Name	Unknown

Sheet	1	of	1	Attorney Docket Number	TUC920010026US1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	IDS Doc #	U.S. Patent Document Number	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Date of Publication MM-DD-YYYY
PNB	AA	5,758,077	Danahy, et al.	05/26/1998
PNB	AB	5,961,604	Anderson, et al.	10/05/1999
PNB	AC	6,038,598	Danneels	03/14/2000
PNB	AD	5,619,656	Graf	04/08/1997
PNB	AE	6,119,079	Wang, et al.	09/12/2000
PNB	AF	6,092,078	Adolfsson	07/18/2000

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	IDS Doc #	Office	Foreign Patent Document Number	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Date of Publication	English Translation

OTHER PRIOR ART – NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	IDS Doc #	Include the name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published	English Translation

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	6/15/04

EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-			
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	Paul McFedries, Windows 98 Unleashed, Chapter 33: Exploring the Web with Internet Explorer, Sams Publishing (May 1998).
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Customizing Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer is chock-full of customization options that enable you to set up the program for the way you work and surf. For example, you saw earlier that you can use the commands on the View | Toolbars submenu to toggle the various toolbars on and off. The rest of this chapter examines the long list of other customization features.

Customizing the Links Bar

The Links bar gives you one-click access to Web pages, and so is more convenient than even the Favorites folder (unless you have the Favorites bar displayed). To take full advantage of this convenience, you want to redesign the Links bar so that its links and setup are suitable for the way you work. Here's a list of a few techniques and options you can use to work with and customize the Links bar:

> **Moving the Links bar:** By default, the Links bar appears to the right of the Address bar. This is fine if you're running Windows 98 on a large screen or with a high resolution, because the entire Links bar will be visible. If horizontal screen space is limited, however, you can still view the full Links bar by moving it so that it's flush with the left edge of the screen. To do this, move your mouse over the Links label and then drag the bar to the left side of the screen.

> **Sizing the Links bar:** Rather than moving the Links bar, you may need only to change its size. To try this, position the mouse pointer over the vertical bar on the left side of the toolbar, then drag the bar left or right.

> **Scrolling the Links bar:** If the Links bar is cut off on the right side of the screen, you can still get to the other buttons by clicking the arrow that appears on the right side of the Links bar. This will scroll the buttons to the left. To scroll back to the right, click the arrow that now appears on the left side of the Links bar.

> **Changing button positions:** The positions of the Links bar buttons are not permanent. To move any button, use your mouse to drag the button left or right along the Links bar.

> **Link button properties:** Each Links bar button is a shortcut object for a URL. As such, each button has various properties and methods you can access by right-clicking the button.

> **Changing the URL for a button:** If you right-click a button and then click Properties, Internet Explorer displays the properties sheet for the shortcut. You can then use the Target URL text box to edit the URL for the button.

> **Adding a link button:** To add a new Link bar button for the current page, drag the page icon from the Address bar into the Links bar. To add a new button for a hypertext link, drag the link into the Links bar.

> **Deleting a link:** To remove a button from the Links bar, drag the button and then drop it in the Windows 98 Recycle Bin.

Setting Some Options

To get the most out of Internet Explorer, you should set up the program to suit your own personal style. This includes not only cosmetic options, such as the fonts and colors used by the program, but also more important concerns, such as your Usenet news server and the level of security that Internet Explorer uses.

To display these options, select View | Internet Options. (You can also get there by opening the Internet icon in the Control Panel folder.) You see the Internet Options dialog box, shown in Figure 33.22. The next few sections discuss the details of most of the tabs in this dialog box.

Figure 33.22. Use the Internet Options dialog box to customize Internet Explorer to suit the way you work.
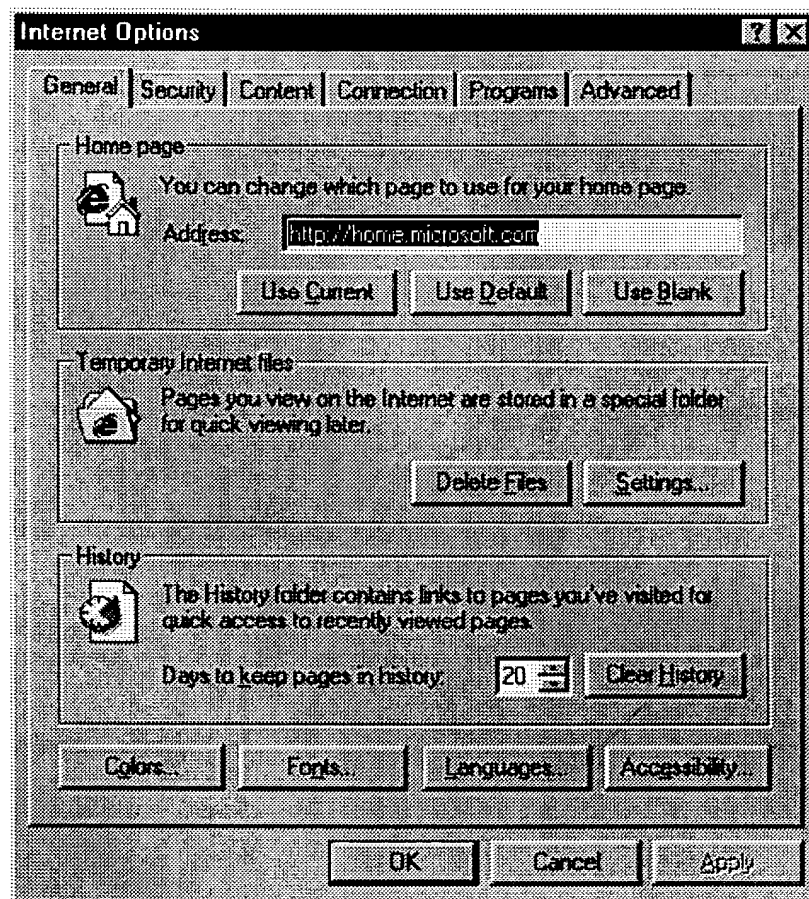
General Options

The General tab contains options that enable you to modify Internet Explorer's default home page, configure the disk cache, and configure the History folder.

To change the home page, click one of the following buttons:

Use Current: For this button, first navigate to the page you want to use. Then open the Internet Options dialog box and click the Use Current to change the home page to the current page.

Use Default: Click this button to revert to Internet Explorer's default home page.

Use Blank: Click this button if you'd prefer to launch Internet Explorer without loading a home page.

Internet Explorer sets up a folder named Temporary Internet Files within your main Windows 98 folder. This folder serves as a disk cache that Internet Explorer uses to store data from pages you visited recently. This lets Internet Explorer redisplay a page quickly (even one that's heavy on graphics) if you return to that page. In the Temporary Internet files group, you have two choices:

Delete Files: Click this button to remove all the files from the cache.

Settings: Click this button to display the Settings dialog box shown in Figure 33.23.

Figure 33.23. The Settings dialog box enables you to configure Internet Explorer's disk cache.
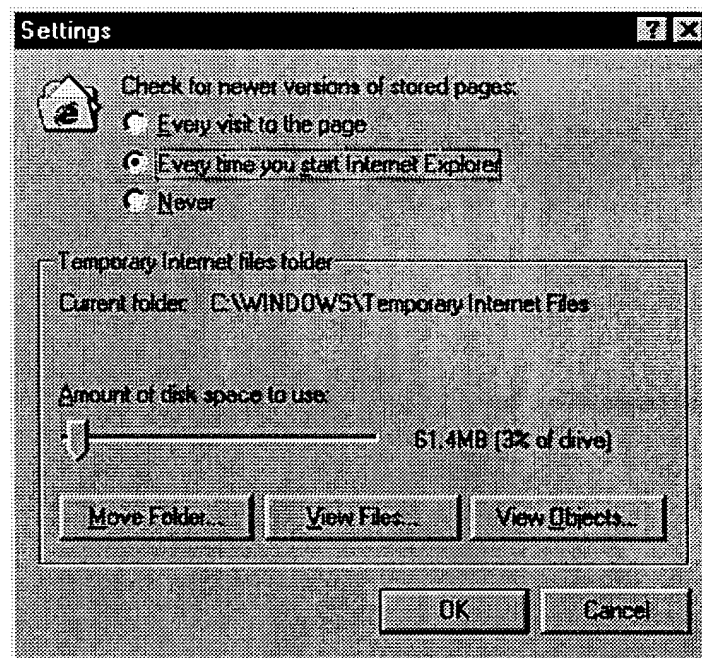
Here's a quick review of the controls in the Settings dialog box:

Check for newer versions of stored pages: These options determine what Internet Explorer does when you visit a site that's already in the cache. If you select the Every visit to the page option, Internet Explorer updates each page as you visit it. To update all pages in the cache, activate the Every time you start Internet Explorer option. To bypass these checks, activate the Never option.

Amount of disk space to use: This slider determines the maximum size of the cache as a percentage of the total disk space on the hard disk where the cache folder resides. If you have a lot of free space available, specifying a larger cache size speeds up your browsing.

Move Folder: Click this button to specify the pathname of the folder where Internet Explorer keeps the cache files.

View Files: Click this button to view the cache files.

View Objects: Click this button to view a list of the Java applets, ActiveX controls, and other objects that have been installed on your system during your Web sessions.

The General tab has a History group that controls various options related to the History folder:

Days to keep pages in history: This spinner determines the maximum number of days that Internet Explorer will store a URL in its History list.

Clear History: Click this button to remove all URLs from the History folder.

The General tab also boasts four buttons at the bottom:

Colors: Click this button to display the Colors dialog box. From here, you can deactivate the Use Windows colors check box to set the default Text and Background colors used in the Internet Explorer window. (If you leave this check box activated, Internet Explorer uses the colors defined in the Display properties sheet; see Chapter 6, "Customizing the Taskbar, Start Menu, and Display.") You can also use the Visited and Unvisited buttons to set the default link colors. Finally, activate the Use hover color check box to have Internet Explorer change the color of a link when you position the mouse pointer over the link. (Use the Hover button to set the color.)

Fonts: Click this button to display the Fonts dialog box, which lets you determine how Web page fonts appear within Internet Explorer.

CHANGING FONT SIZES

To change the size of the fonts Internet Explorer uses, select View | Fonts and then choose a relative font size from the cascade menu (for example, Large or Small). Later on (see the "Advanced Options" section), I'll show you how to add a Fonts button to the toolbar, which enables you to cycle easily through the font sizes.

Languages: Click this button to display the Language Preferences dialog box, which enables you to add one or more languages to Internet Explorer. This enables Internet Explorer to handle foreign language pages. You can also use this dialog box to set up relative priorities for the designated languages.

Accessibility: Click this button to display the Accessibility dialog box. From here, you can tell Internet Explorer to ignore the colors, font styles, and font sizes specified on any Web page. You can also specify your own style sheet to use when formatting Web pages.

Security Options

A big push is on to turn the Web into a giant shopping mall where consumers can take conspicuous consumption (and their credit card balances) to new heights. This isn't surprising, because the Web's graphical nature makes it a natural venue for showing off products of all kinds and because it's easy to turn the Web's forms into full-fledged order forms.

The fly in this capitalistic ointment, however, is security. Those innocuous-looking order forms you fill out to buy your toys also contain sensitive data, such as your credit card number. You wouldn't leave credit card receipts lying in the street, but that's more or less what you're doing if you submit a normal Web form that has your Visa number on it.

Recognizing that most people are at least aware of the dangers involved in online commerce, would-be Web merchants realize that they won't break any sales records until the phrase "secure transaction" is no longer oxymoronic. So all kinds of programmers are working long hours to make the Web a safe place for consumers.

Internet Explorer supports many of the early security initiatives that have been developed. Moreover, the Internet Explorer window gives you visual cues that tell you whether a particular document is secure. For example, Figure 33.24 shows Internet Explorer displaying a secure Web page. Notice how a lock icon appears in the lower-right corner and that the URL of a secure page uses https rather than http. (HTTPS is a variation on regular HTTP that uses Netscape's Secure Sockets Layer to implement RSA encryption and other security features.) Both of these features tell you that the Web page has a security certificate that passed muster with Internet Explorer.

**Figure 33.24. An example of a secure Web document.**

Lock icon
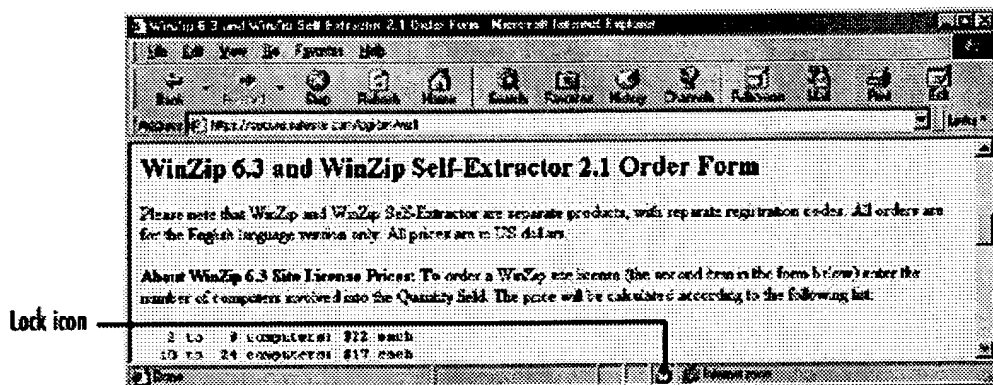
DISPLAYING SECURITY INFO

You can get some details about the current document's security level by selecting File | Properties. In the properties sheet that appears, click the Certificates button to see the properties of the site's security certificate.

Internet Explorer also implements security warnings. These are dialog boxes that warn you about concerns such as the following:

- Entering a secure Web site

- Secure Web sites that don't have a valid security certificate

- Leaving a secure Web site

- Being redirected to a page other than the one you specified

- Downloading and running objects, including files, ActiveX controls, Java applets, and scripts

- Submitting a form unsecurely, as shown in Figure 33.25.

Figure 33.25. Internet Explorer warns you when you're about to send data from an unsecure form.
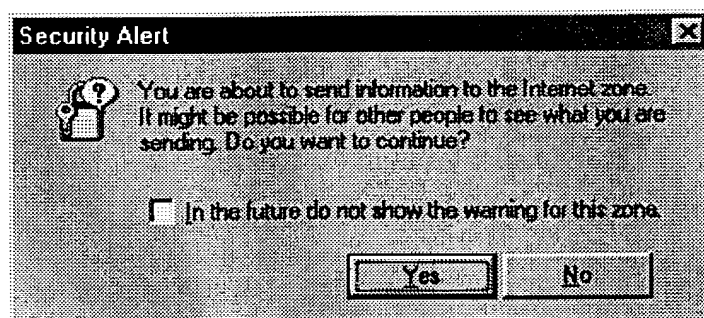
Note that these dialog boxes contain a check box that enables you to turn the warning off. You can also use the Security tab in the Options dialog box (see Figure 33.26) to toggle these warnings on and off and customize the level of security used by Internet Explorer.

Figure 33.26. Use the Security tab to set a comfortable level of security.
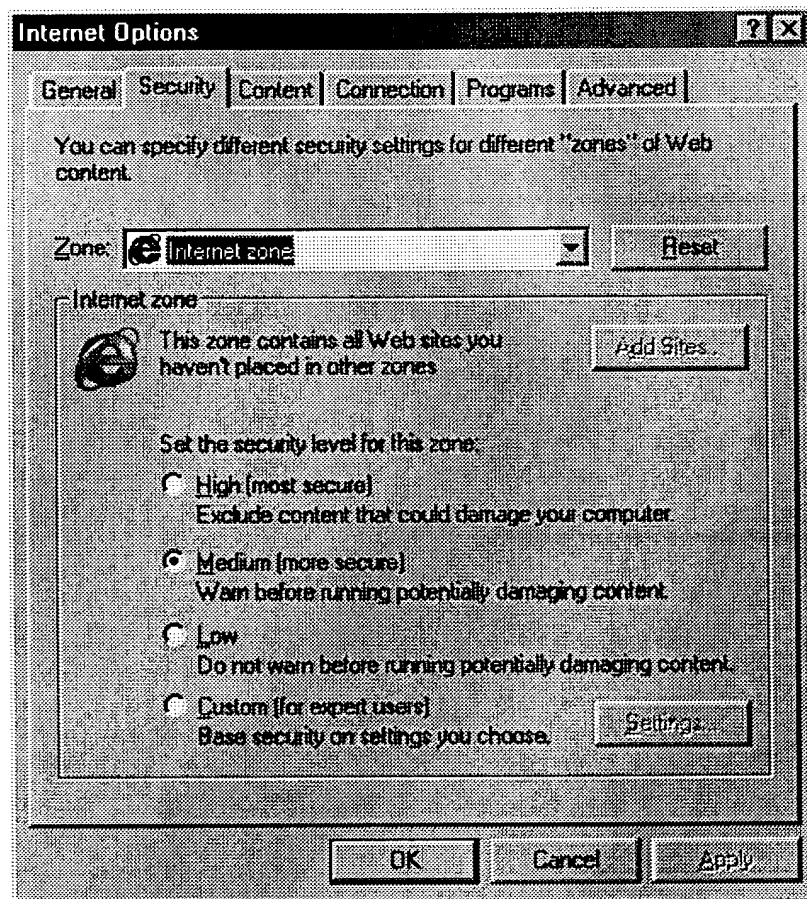
QUICK ACCESS TO THE SECURITY TAB

New to 98 To get to the Security tab quickly, double-click the security zone information shown in the Internet Explorer status bar.

Internet Explorer 4.*x* implements security by using several different *zones* to classify Web pages. Each zone is a collection of Web pages that implements a common security level:

Local intranet zone: This zone covers Web pages on your local hard drives, your local area network (intranet), and any other pages that can be accessed without going through a proxy server. You can also add sites to this zone. Default security level: Medium.

Trusted sites zone: You use this zone to specify Web sites that you trust. That is, these are sites for which you're certain that any objects you download and run are safe. Default security level: Low.

Internet zone: This is a catchall zone that includes all Web pages that aren't in any of the other zones. Default security level: Medium.

Restricted sites zone: You use this zone to specify Web sites that you don't trust and so want to implement the tightest possible security. Default security level: High.

Adding Sites to a Zone

As mentioned in the previous section, you can add sites to three of Internet Explorer's security zones: Local intranet, Trusted sites, and Restricted sites. Here's how you do it:

1. In the Security tab, use the Zone drop-down list to choose the zone you want to work with.

2. Click the Add Sites button.

3. If you're working with the Local intranet zone, you see the dialog box shown in Figure 33.27. These check boxes determine the sites that are part of the default settings for this zone. If these settings are all you want to work with, make your selections and then click OK. To add specific sites to this zone, click Advanced.

Figure 33.27. This dialog box appears if you're working with the Local intranet zone.
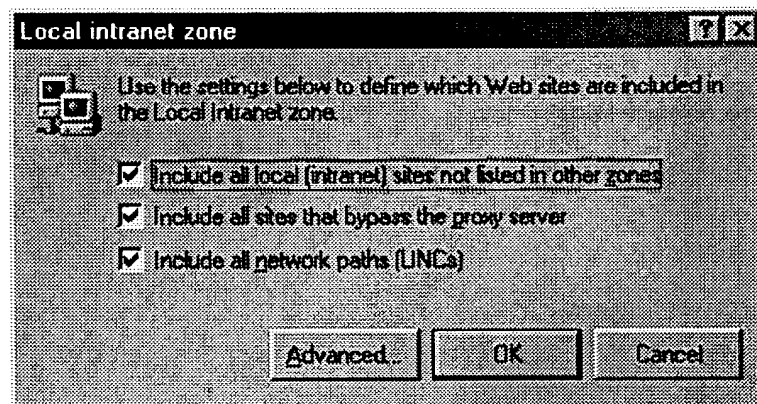
4. You use the dialog box shown in Figure 33.28 to add individual sites to a zone. (The exact layout of this dialog box varies from zone to zone.) To add a site, enter the address in the Add this Web site to the zone text box and then click Add.

Figure 33.28. Use this dialog box to add and remove Web sites to the security zone.
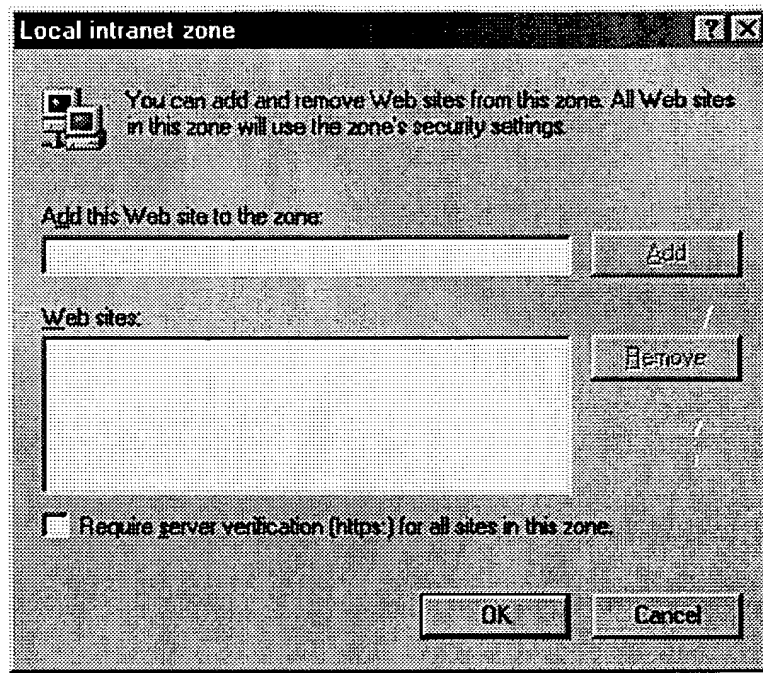
5. To remove a site from the zone, highlight it in the Web sites list and then click Remove.

6. If you want Internet Explorer to make sure each site's Web server is using the HTTPS security protocol, activate the Require server verification (https:) for all sites in this zone check box.

7. Click OK.

Customizing the Security Level for a Zone

Internet Explorer has three predefined security levels: High (most secure), Low (least secure), and Medium (between High and Low). You can assign any of these levels within the Security tab by first using the Zone list to choose the security zone and then activating the appropriate option button for the security level you want.

Internet Explorer also has a Custom level that you can use to set specific security settings. After you activate this option, click Settings to display the Security Settings dialog box shown in Figure 33.29. This dialog box lists various Web site objects and actions and offers several settings for each. In most cases, you have three choices:

Enable: Internet Explorer accepts the content automatically.

Prompt: Internet Explorer displays a Security Alert dialog box that enables you to accept or reject the content.

Disable: Internet Explorer rejects the content automatically.

Figure 33.29. Use the Security Settings dialog box to set specific permissions for Web content.
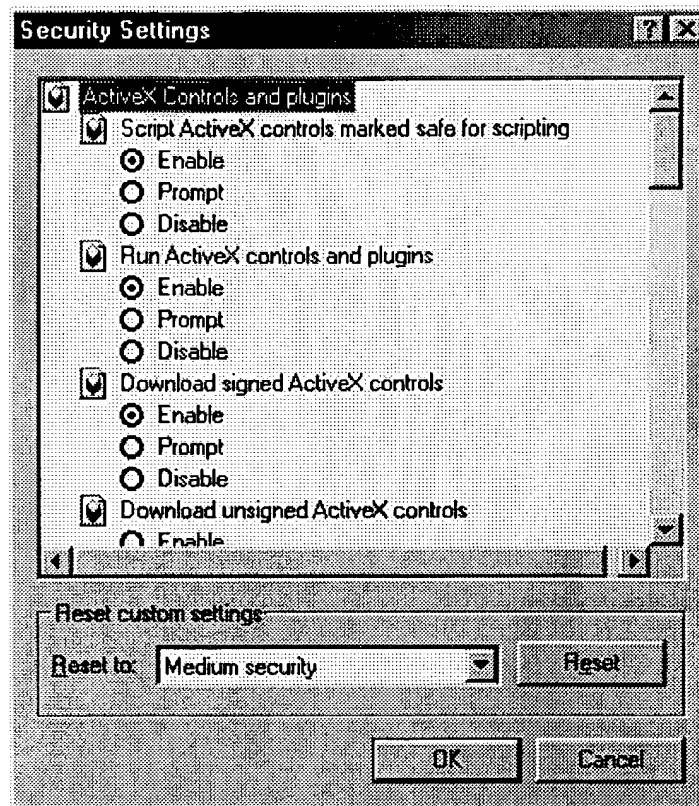
Here's a rundown of the various content categories and the default settings assigned to each security level:

Script ActiveX controls marked safe for scripting: Determines how Internet Explorer handles scripts that work with ActiveX controls. This setting applies only to ActiveX controls that have a signature that marks them as safe for scripting.

Default High setting:	Enable
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Run ActiveX controls and plugins: Determines whether Internet Explorer runs both ActiveX controls embedded in a Web page and plug-in programs required by Web page objects.

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Download signed ActiveX controls: Determines whether Internet Explorer downloads ActiveX controls that come with a valid security signature.

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Prompt
Default Low setting:	Enable

Download unsigned ActiveX controls: Determines whether Internet Explorer downloads ActiveX controls that don't come with a valid security signature.
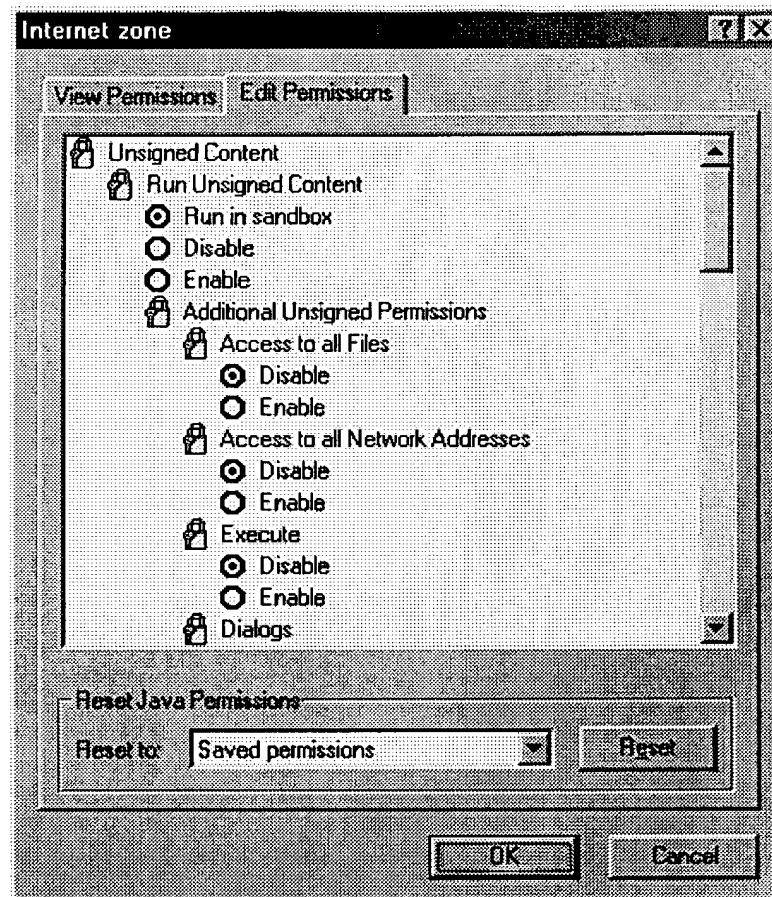
Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Disable
Default Low setting:	Prompt

Initialize and script ActiveX controls not marked as safe: Determines how Internet Explorer handles scripts that work with ActiveX controls. This setting applies only to ActiveX controls that don't have a signature that marks them as safe for scripting.

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Prompt
Default Low setting:	Prompt

Java permissions: Determines the level of permission assigned to Java applets that run on your computer. These permissions govern things such as access to local and network resources, whether the applet can run programs and print documents on your computer, whether the applet has access to system information and the Clipboard, and so on. There are three predefined levels: Low safety, Medium safety, and High safety. If you want to prevent Java programs from running altogether, activate the Disable Java option. To customize these permissions, activate the Custom option, click the Java Custom Settings button that appears and then use the controls in the dialog box (see Figure 33.30) to set the permissions.

Figure 33.30. Use this dialog box to set custom permissions for Java applets.

Default High setting:	High safety
Default Medium setting:	High safety
Default Low setting:	Low safety

Active scripting: Determines how Internet Explorer handles scripts that manipulate ActiveX controls.

Default High setting:	Enable
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Scripting of Java applets: Determines how Internet Explorer handles scripts that manipulate Java applets controls.

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

File download: Determines how Internet Explorer handles file downloads.

Default High setting:	Disable

Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Font download: Determines how Internet Explorer handles downloadable fonts.

Default High setting:	Prompt
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Logon: Determines how Internet Explorer logs on to sites that require a username and password.

Default High setting:	Prompt for username and password
Default Medium setting:	Automatic logon only in Intranet zone
Default Low setting:	Automatic logon with current username and password

Submit non-encrypted form data: Determines how Internet Explorer handles form submissions that send data without using encryption.

Default High setting:	Prompt
Default Medium setting:	Prompt
Default Low setting:	Enable

Launching applications and files in an IFRAME: Determines whether Internet Explorer lets a Web page launch a program or display a file in an IFRAME window. (An IFRAME is a floating frame that displays content in a separate window.)

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Prompt
Default Low setting:	Enable

Installation of desktop items: Determines whether Internet Explorer lets a Web site install objects on your desktop.

Default High setting:	Disable
Default Medium setting:	Prompt
Default Low setting:	Enable

Drag and drop or copy and paste files: Determines whether Internet Explorer enables you to drag files (such as images) from a Web page and drop them on a local resource.

Default High setting:	Prompt
Default Medium setting:	Enable
Default Low setting:	Enable

Software channel permissions: Determines how Internet Explorer handles the downloading and installation of software distributed via active channels. The choices are Low safety (software is automatically downloaded and installed), Medium safety (software is downloaded automatically, but you are prompted to begin the installation), and High safety (you're prompted to begin both the down load and the installation).

|	
Default High setting:	High safety
Default Medium setting:	Medium safety
Default Low setting:	Low safety

Content Options

The Content tab, shown in Figure 33.31, governs a mixed bag of settings related to Web site ratings, digital certificates, and your personal data.

Figure 33.31. The Content Advisor group enables you to control the type of content that appears in the browser.
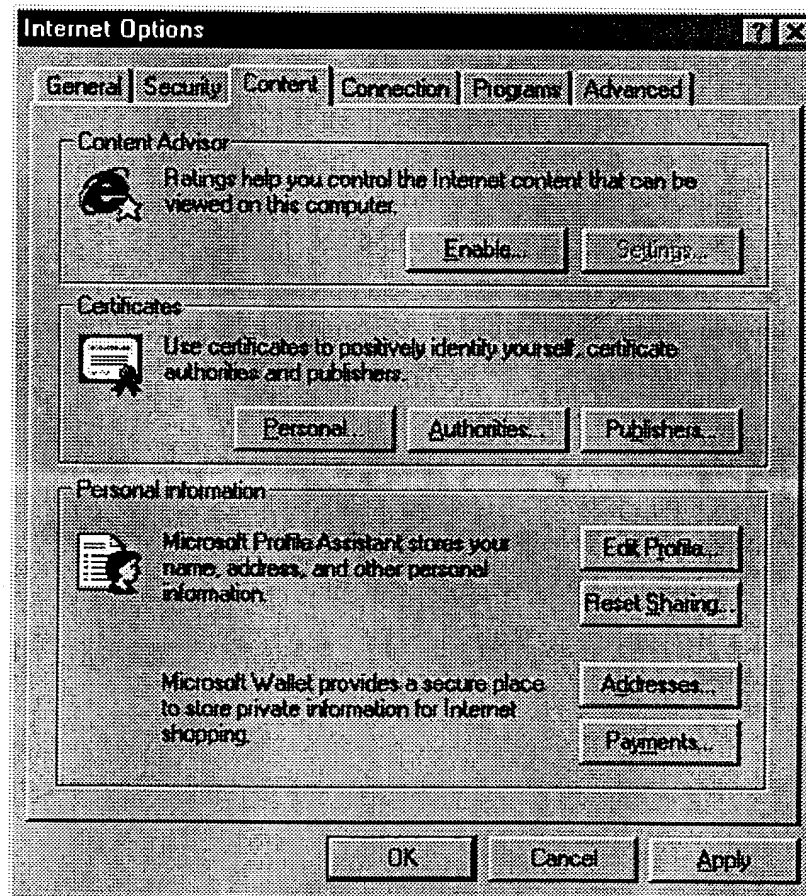
Enable: Clicking this button displays the Create Supervisor Password dialog box, which you use to enter a password for the Content Advisor. When you've done that, the name of this button changes to Disable. You can turn off the ratings by clicking this button and entering your password.

Settings: Clicking this button displays the Content Advisor (see Figure 33.32), which you use to set site restrictions for people who don't know the password. You select a category (such as Language or Nudity) and then move the Rating slider to set the maximum level that nonpassword users can view. If a site is rated

higher, users must enter the supervisor password to download the site. There are two important settings in the Content Advisor's General tab:

Users can see sites that have no rating: Activate this check box if you want users to be able to view only rated sites.

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Supervisor can type a password to allow users to view restricted content: Deactivate this check box to prevent users from entering the supervisor password to see sites rated higher than their permissions allow.

Figure 33.32. Use the Content Advisor to set up restrictions for rated Internet sites.
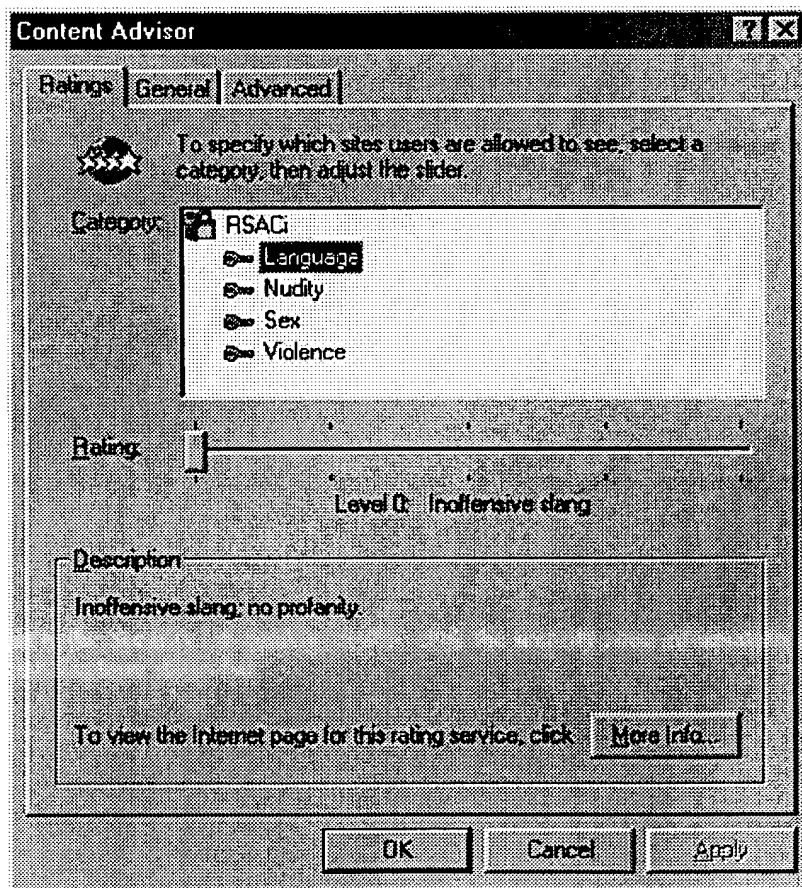

PROGRAMS THAT RESTRICT WEB CONTENT

The Internet has many tools that can help parents restrict the content their children can view online. These packages come with names such as CyberSitter, Net Nanny, and KinderGuard, so you get the idea. The Yahoo! Service has a list of these software packages at the following address:

http://www.yahoo.com/Business_and_Economy/Companies/Computers/Software/System_Utilities/Security/

The Certificates group deals with site certificates that act as positive identifications on the Web. For example, when viewing a site that requires installing an ActiveX control, you see a dialog box like the one shown in Figure 33.33. This

certificate tells you that the publisher of the control is legitimate. To install and run the control, click Yes. Also note that you can designate this publisher as "trustworthy" by activating the Always trust content from *x* check box in this dialog box.

Figure 33.33. A certificate that tells you an ActiveX control is from a legitimate publisher.
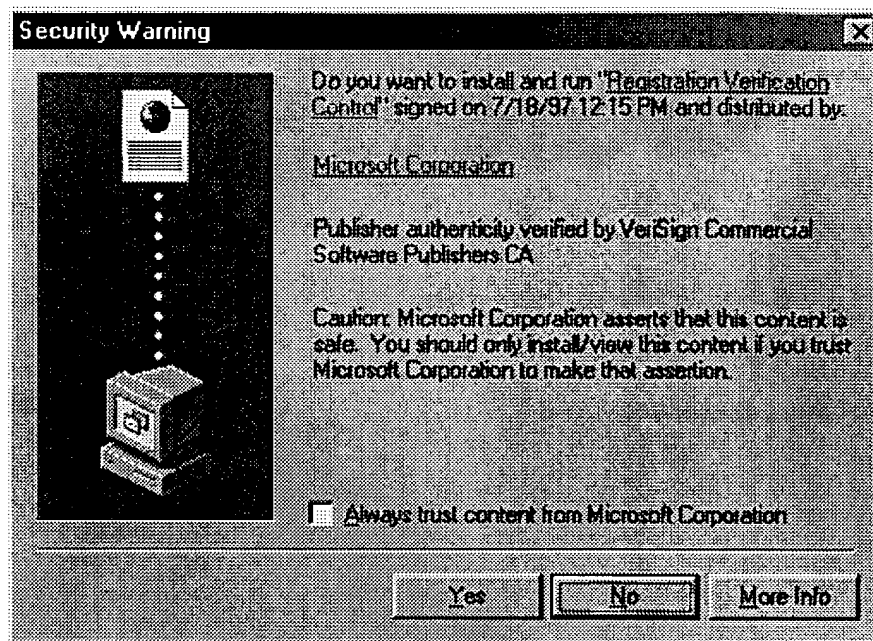
Internet Explorer stores this and other certificate data in the Certificates group:

Personal: Your personal certificates (if any).

Authorities: Certificates that have been issued by various Web sites.

Publishers: Web publishers and credentials agencies that you've deemed trustworthy.

The Personal information group gives you a place to store some data about yourself. These controls are your interface for two new Internet Explorer features: Microsoft Profile Assistant and the Microsoft Wallet.

The Profile Assistant is a database of your personal demographic data, including your name, email address, home and business address and phone number, gender, and more. Web sites that support the World Wide Web Consortium's Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3) standard, can ask the Assistant for data from your profile. The Profile Assistant then alerts you that a Web site is requesting your data and supplies you with some background information (such as the URL of the requesting site, what data is being requested, whether the site uses a secure protocol, and so on). You use two buttons to interact with the Profile Assistant:

Edit Profile: Click this button to enter your profile data. Note that the dialog box that appears is the same as the dialog box for entering contact data in the Windows Address Book. (In fact, your profile is stored as an entry in the Address Book.)

Reset Sharing: After you've given a site permission to access your profile, that site will be able to get this data without prompting each time you visit the site. To prevent this access, click the Reset Sharing button and then click Yes to clear the list of sites that have access to your profile.

Note, too, that you can turn off the Profile Assistant any time you like. To learn how, see "Advanced Options," later in this chapter.

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The second new Internet Explorer feature accessible from the Content tab is the Microsoft Wallet, which acts as a kind of electronic pocket book. The purpose of the Wallet is to make it easier and safer for you to conduct online shopping transactions. The idea is that you supply the Wallet with the basic data required by most online shopping sites, and the Wallet can then interact with those sites to provide the data and you don't have to type it in. To accomplish this, the Microsoft Wallet uses two components:

Address Manager: This component stores one or more shipping addresses. With this data in place, Wallet-enabled Web sites that would normally prompt you for your address can be told to just grab what they need from the Wallet's Address Manager. To access the Address Manager, click the Addresses button in the Content tab.

Payment Manager: This component stores payment information, which means one or more credit card numbers and expiration dates, as well as associated billing addresses and passwords. Again, Wallet-savvy sites can ask the Payment Manager for this data, which saves you from typing everything in by hand. The data is stored in encrypted form, and no one can use a credit card without entering the correct password. In the Content tab, use the Payments button to enter your credit card data.

Connection Options

The Connection tab controls how your Internet connection is established. I discussed the options in this tab in Chapter 32, "Windows 98 and the Internet."

Programs Options

The controls in the Programs tab, shown in Figure 33.34, determine the applications used to read mail, view Usenet newsgroups, and handle other types of Internet files:

Mail: This drop-down list determines the program you use to send Internet email. To launch the email program from within Internet Explorer, select Go | Mail. To start a new mail message from within Internet Explorer, select File | New | Message.

News: This drop-down list determines the Usenet newsreader to use while reading newsgroups from within Internet Explorer. To launch the newsreader from within Internet Explorer, select Go | News. To start a new Usenet message from within Internet Explorer, select File | New | Post.

Internet call: This drop-down list determines the program used to place voice calls over the Internet. To launch the program from within Internet Explorer, select Go | Internet Call. To initiate a voice call within Internet Explorer, select File | New | Internet Call.

Calendar: This list sets the program you use as a calendar.

Contact list: This list sets the program you use for your contacts database. To launch the program from within Internet Explorer, select Go | Address Book. To create a new contact within Internet Explorer, select File | New | Contact.

Internet Explorer should check to see whether it is the default browser: When you activate this option, Internet Explorer checks the Registry to see which browser is specified in the Open action for the Internet Document (HTML) file type. If the default isn't Internet Explorer (it won't be if, for example, you installed Netscape Navigator after installing Windows 98), you see a dialog box asking whether you want to set Internet Explorer as the default browser. Netscape Navigator does the same thing, so this seems to be a little game of one-upmanship on the part of Microsoft and Netscape. In the end, it's more annoying than anything else.

Figure 33.34. Use the Programs tab to enable Internet Explorer's newsreader features.
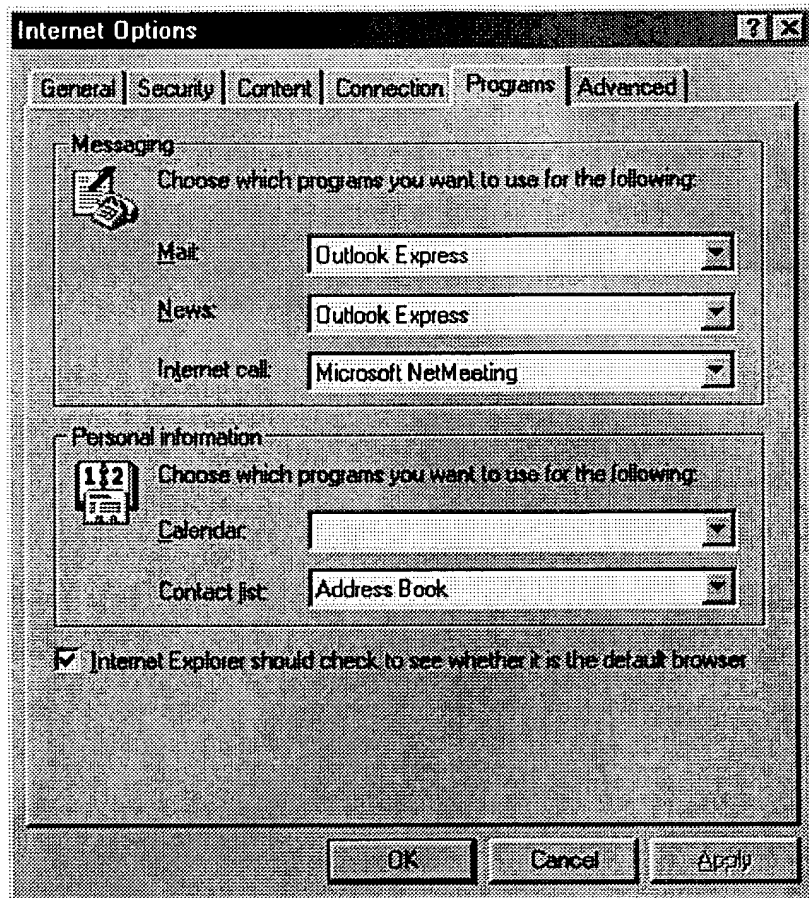
Advanced Options

The Advanced tab, shown in Figure 33.35, contains a long list of options that control every thing from Internet Explorer's Accessibility settings to whether the program uses the HTTP 1.1 protocol.

Figure 33.35. The Advanced tab contains dozens of settings for customizing Internet Explorer.
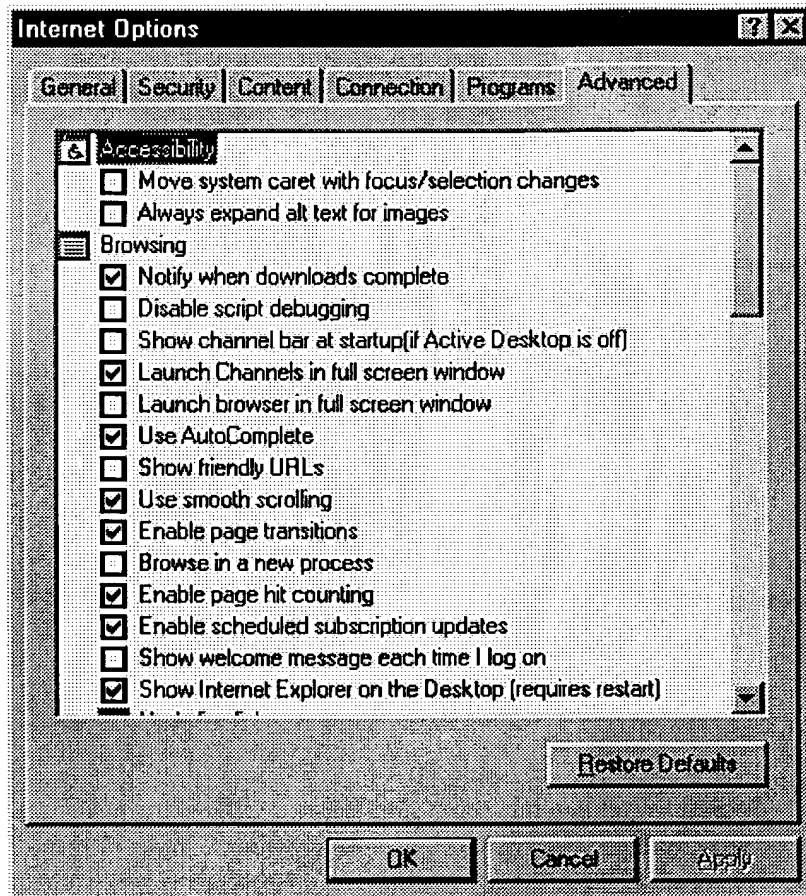
Let's begin with the Accessibility settings:

Move system caret with focus/selection changes: The system caret monitors where the current focus is on the screen. If you activate this check box, Internet Explorer moves the system caret whenever the focus or selected control changes. This is handy if you use a screen reader that uses the position of the system caret to determine which portion of the screen to magnify.

Always expand alt text for images: If you clear the Show pictures check box, as described below, Internet Explorer displays a text description of the picture, instead. This is known as the *alt text* (*alt* is short for *alternate;* this text is defined by the Webmaster). If you activate this dialog box, Internet Explorer expands the size of the image icon so that the entire alt text can be seen.

The Browsing branch has over a dozen settings that help you customize your browsing experience:

Notify when downloads complete: When Internet Explorer finishes downloading a file, it displays a dialog box telling you the download is complete. To avoid seeing this dialog box, deactivate this check box.

Disable script debugging: If you have a script debugger installed, activate this check box to disable the debugger.

Show channel bar at startup (if Active Desktop is off): If you've turned off the Active Desktop, activating this check box tells Windows 98 to display the Channel bar on the desktop at startup.

Launch Channels in full screen window: This check box determines whether active channel Web sites are displayed in full screen mode.

Launch browser in full screen window: This check box determines whether Internet Explorer is displayed in full screen mode at startup.

Use AutoComplete: This check box toggles the AutoComplete feature on and off.

Show friendly URLs: When this check box is turned on, the URLs displayed in the status bar contain only the filename of the Web page. Deactivate this check box if you prefer to see the full URL.

Use smooth scrolling: This check box toggles Internet Explorer's "smooth scrolling" feature on and off. When this feature is on, page scrolling occurs at a preset speed.

Enable page transitions: This check box toggles support for page transitions (such as the current page fading out and the next page fading in). These transitions are supported only by certain Web sites (particularly those that use Microsoft Internet Information Server with FrontPage extensions).

Browse in a new process: If you activate this check box, a new version of Internet Explorer is launched whenever you open an HTML file.

Enable page hit counting: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer enables Web sites to track which pages you visit, even those pages that are downloaded and read offline. If you deactivate this check box, your page visits will not be logged.

Enable scheduled subscription updates: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer updates your subscriptions at the specified times. If you don't want your subscriptions updated (if you're going on vacation, for example), deactivate this check box.

Show welcome message each time I log on: This check box toggles the Internet Explorer startup welcome message on and off.

Show Internet Explorer on the desktop (requires restart): If you deactivate this check box, Windows 98 no longer displays the Internet Explorer icon on the desktop. You need to restart Windows 98 to put this setting into effect.

Underline links: These options determine when Internet Explorer displays link text with an underline: Always, Never, or Hover (that is, when you position the mouse pointer over a link).

The Multimedia branch contains options that control how Internet Explorer gets along with various multimedia files:

Show pictures: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer loads and displays whatever inline images are part of the Web page. If you're on a slow connection, you can speed up your Web work by turning off this option and thus preventing Web graphics from being displayed. Instead, you just see an icon that represents the image. If you then want to see a particular graphic, right-click the icon and select Show Picture from the context menu.

Play animations: This check box toggles the display of animated GIF images on and off. Again, when this option is off you can display an animated GIF image by right-clicking the icon and selecting Show Picture.

Play videos: Internet Explorer also supports inline AVI files. Turning off this check box prevents Internet Explorer from downloading and playing these AVI files.

Play sounds: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer plays any sounds embedded in a Web page. Again, it can take quite a while to download sound files on a slow link, so you can turn off this option for faster loading (and to save your ears from the execrable MIDI files that most Webmasters seem to feature).

Smart image dithering: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer "dithers" images in an attempt to smooth jagged edges.

The Security branch contains quite a few options for fine-tuning Internet Explorer security:

Enable Profile Assistant: This check box toggles the Profile Assistant on and off.

PCT 1.0: This check box toggles support for Microsoft's Private Communications Technology security protocol.

SSL 2.0: This check box toggles support for the Secure Sockets Layer Level 2 security protocol. This is the standard security protocol used on the Web.

SSL 3.0: This check box toggles support for the Secure Sockets Layer Level 3 security protocol. SSL 3.0 is more secure than SSL 2.0, but it doesn't yet have the broad support enjoyed by SSL 2.0.

Delete saved pages when browser closed: If you activate this check box, Internet Explorer clears out the Temporary Internet Files folder each time you shut down the program.

Do not save encrypted pages to disk: If you activate this check box, Internet Explorer will not cache any Web pages accessed via a secure server. This is a good idea if you share your computer and don't want other people to see these secure pages.

Warn if forms submit is being redirected: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer warns you if the form data you submit is going to be sent to a server different than the one used to display the form page.

Warn if changing between secure and not secure mode: Activating this check box tells Internet Explorer to warn you when you switch between a secure document and an unsecure document.

Check for certificate revocation: If you activate this check box, Internet Explorer checks security certificates to see whether they have been revoked.

Warn about invalid site certificates: When this option is turned on, Internet Explorer displays a warning if a site provides a certificate that appears to be invalid.

Cookies: These options determine how Internet Explorer reacts when a Web page attempts to write a cookie to your computer. (A *cookie* is a small text file that Web sites store on your computer to save information about you, such as selections you've made in a Web "shopping cart.")

The Java VM branch controls various behaviors for Internet Explorer's Java Virtual Machine:

Java console enabled (requires restart): Toggles whether Internet Explorer uses a separate console window for Java applet output and error messages. When this option is activated (you need to restart Windows 98 to put the new setting into effect), select View Java Console to open the console window.

Java JIT compiler enabled: Toggles whether Internet Explorer uses its internal "just-in-time" Java compiler to compile and run Java applets.

Java logging enabled: Toggles whether Internet Explorer keeps a log of all Java applet activity on your system.

The Printing branch contains a single option: Print background colors and images. If you activate this check box, Internet Explorer includes the page's background when you print the page. If the page has a busy background, you speed up your printing considerably if you turn off this setting.

The Searching branch controls what Internet Explorer does when you enter an incorrect URL:

Autoscan common root domains: When this check box is activated and a URL you entered cannot be found, Internet Explorer cycles through all the root domains (.com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .net, and .org) in an attempt to find the correct URL. For example, if Internet Explorer can't find www.whitehouse.org, it will try the other roots—www.whitehouse.com, www.whitehouse.edu, and so on—until it (hopefully) finds one that works (www.whitehouse.gov, in this case).

Search when URL fails: These options offer another searching alternative for those times when Internet Explorer can't find an address. In this case, the program can search for URLs that are similar to the one you entered.

The Toolbar branch has two check boxes that enable you to customize the Standard Buttons toolbar:

Show font button: This check box toggles the Fonts toolbar button on and off. Clicking the Fonts toolbar button produces a menu of font and language options.

Small icons: This check box toggles the toolbar between small icons and large icons. Note that the small icons are only marginally smaller, so you don't gain that much extra screen space by activating this setting.

Finally, the HTTP 1.1 settings branch has check boxes that control whether Internet Explorer uses the HTTP 1.1 protocol. (HTTP 1.1 replaces the original HTTP 1.0 protocol, and thanks to its support for persistent connections, improved security, and better caching control, is now the standard protocol on the Web.) You have two options:

Use HTTP 1.1: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer uses HTTP 1.1 to communicate with Web servers. If you're having trouble establishing a connection to a Web site, the problem may be that the site uses HTTP 1.0, so deactivating this check box may help.

Use HTTP 1.1 through proxy connections: When this check box is activated, Internet Explorer uses HTTP 1.1 to communicate with Web servers only when connecting through a proxy server.

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